ways, for Captain Bigelow could not publish his In regard to the confusion attendant on the opinions without express permission, and he is embarkation on transports at Tampa for Cuba, held strictly accountable for any statement he | Captain Bigelow says;

our friends as from our enemies."

Captain Bigelow at the outbreak of the war was on detached duty at Boston when ordered to join his regiment, the search for which, in the confusion of those days, was most interesting. He finally caught it at Camp Thomas, Georgia to find Troop D, to which he had been assigned, lacking in many supplies, for which he immediately made requisition. Of this he says:

The requisitions had soon to be made over again because, as I understood, they were lost at division headquarters. Even this second edition was practically never filled. The bulk of what it called for was received, I believe, in the detention camp at Montauk Point, after the campaign at San-

was received, I believe, in the detention camp at Montauk Point, after the campaign at Santilego.

Each troop was continually receipting for driblets of what it needed, and was never fully supplied.

Many of the men had no rubber overcoats or silekers (offed canvas coats like sou westers), there was no prospect of any being furnished by the Government, and the Quartermaster's Department did not even have such an article for sale.

There was no sign of a summer uniform. Men and officers were wearing the uniforms which they were through the winter in Montana, except that they commonly left off their blouses. The blue shirt of the enlisted men looked trim and soldierly enough without suspenders, which they were generally prohibited from wearing on duty, but without suspenders they had difficulty in keeping up their trousers. The Quartermaster's Department, it seems to me, might issue suspenders of the color of the blouse, and the men be allowed to wear them on duty. I saw officers going about, off and on duty, without blouses and without suspenders, in white shirts, blue shirts, and particolored shirts. Officers and non-commissioned officers, as a rule, when they left off their blouses had no insignia about them, except the stripes on their trousers. It was consequently hard and often impossible to distinguish an officer from a set geant.

Camp Thomas was a great disappointment to the author, who expected to find it a camp of instruction, where guard service and tactics would be illustrated and where the troops would be manœuvred for practice. He says:

be manœuvred for practice. He says:

I saw nothing of the kind. Most of the drilling that I did was by company or by troop. I participated in a few squadron and regimental drills, but saw nothing in the nature of a field exercise.

Brigades, divisions and Army corps were organized and placed in camps, and, instead of being trained and sent to the front as regiments. When a brigade or division was wanted for Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, it was formed by taking a regiment here and a regiment there. Whatever may have been gained by this mode of procedure, esprit de corps was not.

The officers were puzzled and vexed at the dilution of the Regular regiment with recruits. Expecting to enter upon a campaign in a few days or weeks, they believed the recruits would prove a weakness rather than a strength to the Army. If the campaign was not to commence until the fall, they could not see why the recruits should be sent to the regiments. In the course of the war, our volunteers experienced greater discomforts in their camps in the United States than did the Regulars. This may be attributed in the main to the disergard by the War Department of General Miles's recommendation that not more than about one hundred and sixty-two thousand men should be mobilized at the beginning of the war, the volunteers to remain in State camps until equipped for field service.

Reverting to the subject of uniforms, Captain

Reverting to the subject of uniforms, Captain Bigelow says:

Bigelow says:

It does not seem to me that an officer should have to buy a new style of uniform to go to war in, especially after war is declared. It is a striking commentary on the dearth of held exercises in our Army that a declaration of war finds our officers without a uniform altogether suitable to wear in time of war, at any season, in any climate. Yet every few years since I came into the Army I have bad to huy a new uniform, in whole or in part, to conform to a change prescribed by the War Department. Since the Civil War, or in the last thirty-two years, we have made but two changes of drill regulations, I shall not attempt to state the number of changes that have been made in our uniform. Any one interested in the question will find the subject treated up to a recent date in a large book with colored Blustrations, published by the Quartermaster's Department. For the evolution of our drill regulations I do not know of any official document to refer him to. It would seem that our general staff has had less time for thinking about acties than for pondering over what Von Moltke called the "millinery of the military profession." I might, with red tape and plenty of time, have procured my saddle cloth from the Ordnance Department, but I preferred to mare both by dealing with a private firm, and I did.

In another place he says:

In another place he says:

It is the exception rather than the rule for the Quartermaster's Department to fill a requisition for clothing. There is always something lacking. On this occasion there were no shoes, no undershirts and only one size of hats—7%, which was too large for most of my men. The trousers gave out before the issuing war half done. I succeeded in getting a pair of legslings for myself by having a soldier, who did not want them, draw a pair and sell them to me.

Captain Bigelow was in command of a colored cavalry troop, and pays a high tribute to the efficiency of his men as soldiers. On this subject he says:

If our Southern brethren would treat colored soldiers with decent civility, however much they might discriminate against them, they would have little trouble with them. But these proud Caucasians, it seems, cannot find it in themselves to say: "We do not deal with colored people", they have to say: "We don't sell anything to damned niggers." Many of our colored soldiers are born and bred in the North, and are quite unused to such language. It is hardly to be wondered at if, having means to do so, they resent the insult by forever stopping the mouth from which it issues. The officers of the colored regiments are not surprised at the way their men behaved in battle. They knew that the colored troops would do their duty. Had they not seen them, in Indian campaigns, march and fight, go hungry and thirsty, and as soouts and guides, carry their lives in their hands across weird, silent wastes of curling grass and chaparral, through gloomy, resounding canyons and over wild craigs and mountain tops, as if they did not know what fear was?

In speaking of the trip from Camp Thomas

In speaking of the trip from Camp Thomas to Lakeland, the writer says.

At the stations there were usually crowds of idle looking people, mostly colored, to stare at us. Here and there they waved their hats. During the Franco-German War of 1870-72, being in Germany, I saw the German troops going by rail to the Rhine, supplied at the stations with beer, sausages and cigars by the people. In my journey from Georgia to Florida I did not see so much as a crust of bread thrown at a solder.

Of the volunteers Captain Bigelow has this to

We were joined, however, by the 71st New-York and the 2d Massachusetts. The men looked, and doubtless were, younger than the Regulars. They were of lighter weight and comparatively pale looking. They took hold of their drill with a will, and I believe attained a high degree of proficiency in it, but they did not seem to know or learn much about laying out and taking care of a camp. When I rode through their camps I was struck by the closeness of the tents to one another, the company streets seemed narrow, and the officers' tents not far enough from the men's. In every direction I saw old newspapers, tin cans, cast off clothing and other rubbish. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that there was more dirt in one of their company streets than' in our whole camp. I understand that the commanding officers of these regiments were allowed to choose the sites for their camps. If that was the case, they might perhaps have done well to have fixed upon points close to the camps of the Regulars, which would have served as object lessons to them.

THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

Story of it related by a regular Army officer.

REMINISCENCES of THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN. Palgn. By John Bigelow, jr., captain, left by Lakeland, the brigade commander had his headquarters at a hotel in town. His regiments were not united states Cavalry. 18mo, pp. vi, 188, with a map. Harper & Bros.

The first notable book on the war with Spain written by a Regular Army officer, and one that its bound to create much comment in both Army and Navy, has recently appeared with the above title. Under the Army regulations the book is endowed with the official stamp in at least two ways, for Captain Bigelow could not publish his

of the day and night through a tropical summer; but far be it from me to criticise. I wish mer; but far be in feril had in the charge of me. As to surpting the the men liked it any better far I

held strictly accountable for any statement he cannot verify. Under the circumstances, the recital of what this exceptionally bright officer found fault with must have the greatest weight with historians, as well as with those who earnestly desire to make the United States Army an efficient organization.

The author explains in his preface that he has not presumed to assess or distribute any one's share of responsibility for what was amiss. "These abuses," he adds, "are liable to be obscured by the surprising results of the war, due more, perhaps, to the unsuspected weakness of the enemy than to the strategic skill of our commanders. It seems the more desirable, therefore, that every one who took part in this war should give the Government and the public the benefit of his observations. It is as wise to learn from our friends as from our enemies."

Captain Bigelow says:

The confusion which characterized the putting of stores and baggage of the seventy-six troops, two bands and brigade headquarters aboard and into the hold I shall not attempt to describe. No one seemed to be in charge. The troop commanders asked any and every body to tell them where to put their things. I was asked by staff officers and others, among whom was Major-General Miles, commanding the Army if I knew when the loading of our transport would be completed. I answered that would be in about two hours, and observed that may an every doly to tell them where to put their things. I was asked by staff officers and others, among whom was Major-General Miles, commanding the Army if I knew when the loading of our transport would be completed. I answered that, according to the best of my judgment, it would be in about two hours, and observed that my defended to be in charge. The troop commanders asked any and every body to tell them where to put their things. I was asked by staff officers and others, among whom was Major-General Miles, commanding the Army if I knew when the loading of our transport would be completed. I answered that, according to

The author gives copies of the orders which regulated living on board the transport Leona. and described the lack of subsistence, in connection with which he says:

nection with which he says:

The regimental commissary officer from whom I had my rations could find no evidence in his accounts of a shortage in his lisues to me, and neither he nor the brigade commissary had any extra supplies. There seemed to be no reserve of anything in this campaign. As a general thing, if a man had a hole in his canteen he had to carry his drinking water inside of him; if he lost a bolt or serve out of his gun, he had to use his gun as a club, so far as I could see. Our expedition of about twenty thousand men going about a thousand miles from home was equipped on the principles of a scouting party. I congratulated myself on being informed of my shortage before the expedition started, and decided to make it good by purchase from the company fund.

In regard to the failure of postal facilities.

In regard to the failure of postal facilities while the transport was still in Tampa Bay, the

Many a poor fellow, who was never to return to his home or country, was disappointed day after day in his expectation of a last parting message from father, mother, sister or brother or other dear one. Men could have been detailed, it would seem, from the Army to assist the regular postal corps to any extent that might be necessary, to sort and distribute the sacks of mail that were lying in the postorfices, only a stone's throw from some of the camps and transports. I understand that such a detail was actually made shortly before the expedition started—too late to accomplish its work.

in the chapter devoted to the landing at Dalquirl. After describing the arduous and hazardous task of debarking the troops, Captain Bige-

I was looking at this time for a general order congratulating the troops upon the success of the expedition thus far, commending them for their behavior on the transports giving them some information about the enemy, and, perhaps, a hint at the plan of operation and appealing to their pride and ambition to answer the extraordinary demands about to be made upon them. As many of the officers and men had never been in the presence of their commanding general, I thought there would be a review, or that the general would take occasion to ride with his staff along the front of the troops drawn up in line so that they could see them and they him. But there was no inspiring or congratulatory order, and I, for one, never saw General Shafter during the campaign.

Later in the book this passage occurs:

Later in the book this passage occurs

Later in the book this passage occurs:

General Shafter, who came up to the front the day before, assembled the division commanders at his headquarters this afternoon and communicated to them his plan of battle. General Whee, er, being ill with fever, was not present. The cavairy division was represented by General Sumner, the next in rank. It is a curious fact that while General Wheeler was thus excluded from the conference, General Shafter was hardly in better physical condition than General Wheeler. He was about as badly disabled by the heat as General Hooker was by the blow he received from a pillar of the Chancellorsville House on May 3, 1853, but, like Hooker, he continued, notwithstanding his disability, to direct or determine the operations of the Army. This circumstance accounts, in a measure, for the remarkable fact that no order, circular, letter or memorandum, not a scrap of paper, has yet come to light which shows in writing what the plan of battle was before the event.

In the chapter "Under Fire" Captain Bigelow

In the chapter "Under Fire" Captain Bigelow gives the following facts about the assault on El Caney and the taking of San Juan Hill:

In the chapter "Under Fire" Captain Bigelow gives the following facts about the assault on El Caney and the taking of San Juan Hill:

I will now give the plan of battle as I deduce it from published reports and other literature of the campaign and conversation with officers who participated in it. General Lawton, with his division and Captori's battery, was to capture El Caney. This was to be accomplished by 8 or 9 and. In the meantime Kent's division and the cavalry division under Sumner were to take position just beyond the San Juan River, the cavalry on the right of the road from El Pozo to Santiago, the infantry on the left, and await orders. On the fall of El Caney Lawton was to turn to his left, executing a sort of grand left wheel, and take position on the right of the cavalry, when orders were to issue for a general advance. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before Lawton succeeded in capturing El Caney, and about noon on the following day when he got into position on the right of the cavalry. Now, how did it happen that the attack on San Juan was made about twenty-four hours earlier than was contemplated in General Shafter's plan of battle? The primary cause was that Kent's and Sumner's divisions were ordered forward prematurely. They should not have moved beyond El Pozo until it was ascertained that Lawton had taken El Caney, and, once started, the three divisions should have gone right on to Santiago. Kent's division halted and deployed, as ordered, on the line of the San Juan River, its right resting on the road to Santiago. The cavairy division will be succeeded that Lawton had taken El Caney, and, once started, the three divisions should have gone right on to Santiago. Kent's division halted and deployed, as ordered, in the month of the san Juan River, its right resting on the road to Santiago. The cavairy division was constituted to the san Juan River and Captain Bigelow says; the san Juan River and Lag Gueral Summer's orders required him to cross the San Juan River.

The position taken up, as de

Much comment is devoted to the rations fur-

nished. Captain Bigelow says:

We were joined, however, by the list New-York and the 2d Massachusetts. The men looked, and the lighter weight and comparations, and the looked the properties of professions of the tents to of the result of the public her would take it off and pound the pound that the public her would take it off and pound the tents to one another, the company streets of the tents to one another, the company streets seemed narrow, and the officers' tents not far enough from the men's. In every direction I saw old newspapers, the cans, cast off clothing and other was more diff in our whole camp. It understand that the commanding officers of these regiments were allowed to choose the sites for their camps. If that was the case, they might perhaps have done well to have fixed upon points close to the camps of the waster we had warm was the case, they might perhaps have done well to have fixed upon points close to the camps of the camps of the loading of railroad trains and the delays and the discomforts of the trip. The camps at Lakeland was situated on sandy ground, unfavorable for drilling. The time for the latter was reduced to an hour and a haif a day and devoted to troop drill, regarding which and other features Captain Bigelow says:

The ration consisted as long as in the confect was include of the march that the pick was include, of officer, in the ration consisted as long as the officer, in the coffee was issued unground. When a march that the pick have the following the log ground when the find the pick ween two stones. It is hardly necessary to say that the ground ween two stones. It is hardly necessary to be another that the company streets the constant that the pick have the constant the p

quent experiences includes these comments:

There was no surgeon or nurse present (at a place where the wounded had been gathered). Wounded men kept coming in and lying down with us, or striding across the creek to make their way to the division hospital. Now and then the body of a dead officer would be laid down in front of us. But 1 do not remember seeing a man brought in or go by on a regular litter. The wounded, as I remember, carried themselves or were carried by other men, either on their backs or in improvised litters, made with guns or poles and blankets, or articles of clothing. When I last commanded a troop at an Army post, troop and company commanders were required to have four men constantly under training at the post hospital as litter bearers. These men had to be excused from military drill, stables or anything else that would interfere with this training. I entertained the belief that if I ever saw a battle I should experience or witness the practical application of the most approved methods of litter bearing on an adequate scale.

Nobody came to me here (the general hospital at Sibone)) to give me a soldier's ration. By evening, having had no lunch, I was pretty hungry. What food and drink I got here was brought or sent to the officers by Chaplain Bateman, or another chaplain, whose name I did not learn. These two gentlemen worked heroleally, ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded. No men who took part in the campaign are worthier of recognition for their faithful and meritorious services than they are. But to speak for myself: I felt the planes of hunger. One of the surgeous or civilian doctors told me that there were no rations to feed us on but those furnished for the Hospital Corps. The commissary officer, when I quoted this to him, said there was an abundance of rations within a stone's throw of the hospital, and that the Medical Department could have all it wanted on requisition. There was no nurse or attendant in our camp. The sink, I was told, was several hundred yards away.

Considerable space is devoted to the trip home on the Cherokee, " a hospital ship only in ice on board. It appeared that the quartermasgarding it." The author's wounds were not reached Fort McPherson with a high fever and his wounds suppurating, but with skilful treatment and good care he was soon well.

THE IMPOSTOR ALMOST WON HER.

MEXICAN HEIRESS WAS NEARLY MARRIED TO A MAN WHO IMPERSONATED HER

From The Mexican Herald.

From The Mexican Herald.

There is a young man in this city who nearly succeeded in winning the hand of a rich and beautiful girl by impersonating a youth who was really dend and to whom the girl had been betrothed by virtue of a sort of family arrangement since both were infants.

The young pretender is a rative of San Luis Potosi, but has for some time past resided in this city, and has attracted attention by his elegance in dress and the freedom with which he spent money. No one, however, knew where his money came from.

dress and the freedom with walks in spent spent from.

Recently the young man came into possession of certain documents belonging to a froatier family which had once been of great note. Through these documents the pretender learned that it had been the intention of the frontier family and another wealthy family of this city to effect a matrimonial alliance. A young man belenging to the frontier family was to marry a young woman belonging to the wealthy and prominent family of this city. But the young people had never met, and the young girl had never set eyes even on a photograph of her intended husband.

Subsequent events interfered with these family projects. The frontier family fell from its high position and the young and himself died.

When the young adventurer learned of this history a plan occurred to him for replenishing his tory a plan occurred to him for replenishing his pocket. This plan was no other than the impersonation of the dead youth from the frontier, He learned all he could about the family history of the frontier people, and he presented himse f to the family in this city, and by telling steem plausible stories, positively succeeded in imposing upon them. But, what was of more importance than anything eise, he won his way to the heart of the lady.

It is probable that the marriage would actually heard of the plot and presented proof positive to the young woman's family that her sultor was an impostor.

As scon as he was thus unmarsked he was threat-

GREAT MEN OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION. London correspondence of The Birmingham Post.

In connection with the centenary of the Royal Institution there is—but only for a few days—a very interesting exhibition of memorials of celebrated men who have been associated with the institution. In the first room there is a collection of physical apparatus of the late William Shottiswoode, president of the Royal Society, presented to the institution by his son. Hunh Spottiswoode as a centenary gift. A pamphlet has been compiled by the donor, containing, besides a portrait and a memoir reprinted from "Nature" drawings of some of the apparatus, notes on the more important objects in the collection, and a chronology of original work developed in the laboratories of the Royal Institution, beginning with Davy in 1855 and ending with the entry under the name of Professor Dewart "1858 Lapid hydrogen." In other rooms are memorials of Count Rumford, Davy, Faraday and others, which have been lent by the owners for the purpose of this show. An engraving exhibits the portraits of the most distinguished men of science in Great Britain living in 187-78. Most of the objects are those which were used in the researches of the great men with whom they are associated, but in some instances there are surprises One learns that Faraday was an artist, and one of his drawings represents Fingal's Cave. A Damascus sword is there, given to Faraday by the Russian General Ancesta as mark of admiration. Davy appears as a poet, in some lines addressed to Mrs. Aprece in 1811. The same case contains a letter to Davy, "from the Prince of Demark," and letters from Davy, Coleridge, Priestley and the Archduke John of Austria. London correspondence of The Birmingham Post.

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For New Lendon, Black Island, Nerwich, Worcester, Boston and the East Steamers (UTY OF LOWELL and DHODE ISLAND, Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring et., week days only, at 5.20 P. M.

THE NEW ROUTE

TO NEW HAVEN. PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON,

NEW HAVEN LINE. NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily. Sundays included, from Pier 25, East kiver, for NEW HAVEN at 4 P M and 12 midnight. For PROVIDENCE at 4 P M. Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meri-den, Hartford and Springfeld, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points east. Pine orchestra on Bay Line

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For Atlantic Highlands, Scabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, week days at 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00
A.M., 1.00, 2.00, 2.55, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M. Sundays, 10.00 A.M., 1.00, 7.45 P.M. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocsan Grave and Point Pleasant, week days at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M. it of Saturdays only), 2.00, 3.45, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M. Sundays at 1.00 P.M.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.

"NEW YORK"
Daily except Sunday.

Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex). 8.00 A. M.

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For ALBANY, landing at Yorkers. West Point, Newburgh, Foughlowspie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggase checked to destination. ALBANY EVENING LINE

PICIDIAN U. S. VICINING BUINES.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICH. OND leave Pier 32. N. R. foot Canal st., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), connecting with express trains for Saratoga. Lake George Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand labed, Adirondacks and the West. Summer Excursion takens at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Callwell, and steamer on Like George. CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERS-KILL at 6 P. M. Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otls Summit, Kaaterskill and Jaines Coners connect. hieyeles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

FARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE of for booklet excursion tours to all Summer Resorts in the East.

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Dinting rooms remodelled. Searchlight on boats.
EXCURSIONS—Troy, \$2.50; Saratoga, \$4.50.
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Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave toot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. B.
Also Saturdays, steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for latekill, with samex to Hudson.

HUDSON RIVER Steamer MARY POWELL. 11 Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45), West 221 S. 3:50 R. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTON, WEST FOINT CORNWALL, NEWBURGH NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POYKEBPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, MUSIC.

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Leading summer resort. Elevation 1,974 feet. Patronsize of the highest order. Exemption from hay fever.
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hy experts to be the finest in New England. Daily excursions to all points in the mountains. Beautiful drives and
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Newly furnished; all improvements, including bath. Meals served in new open-air dining-room. Superior cutsine. French waiters. 18-hole golf course reached in three minutes. Fine bathing beach.

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Every modern convenience kin wa for the comfort and safety of our guests. Capacity 500. On the American plan. Rooms en suite, with baths attached. 500 private nathrooms attached to hotel. First brick and stone hotel in Atlante City. Write for booklet.

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UNDER THE MAPLES.

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A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uprown Office, No. 1.242 Breadway. 2d door north of 31st-st. until 9 o clock p. m.; advertisements received at any American District Telegraph office and also at the following branch offices at regular office and also at the following branch offices at regular office and 18 o'clock p. m., viz. 251 8th-avc. a. c. sor. 241-st; 152 6th-avc. cor. 12th-st.; Macy's, Cth-avc. and 14th-st.; 142 Columbus-avc., near West 6fth-st.; 166 West 42d-st., near 6th-avc., 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avcs.; 159 East 47th-st.; 1,338 3d-avc., between 7th and 8th avcs.; 150 East 47th-st.; 1,338 3d-avc., between 7th and 7th sts.; 1,026 3d-avc., near flat-st.; 554 3d-avc.; 216 Bleecker-st.; 325 Bleecker-st.; 2,008 3d-avc.; 240 East 79th-st.; 1,921 8d-avc.; 2,602 3d-avc.

Summer Resorts.

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August, of all months in the year, is the one for seeing Nova Scotia, the "Land of Evange. line," and becoming acquainted with the French Canadians of Lower Canada.

Tours for these delightful resorts leave New York August 3 and 17.

EVERYTHING INCLUDED.

Nothing Letter for health and pleasure.

BERMUDA. We have two more tours to BERMUDA, Aug. 5 and 19, eleven days for \$39, all included, limited numbers.

Independent Tickets for EVERY kind of Travelle EVERYWHERE. Lowest Rates. THOS. COOK & SON, 26t and 1225 Broadway, N. T. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco etc.

A UTUMN AT LAKE GEORGE.

A September and October are the finest of the year.

Mountain foliage splendid beyond description. Days fine,
nights cool and dry. Fishing and hunting good. Black
Bass. Lah: Trout. Partridge, Squirrel, Com., and Deer.

The Silver Eny House is the best hotel on the lake. No
barr. Good beds, excellent tables, No use applying for

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BAYSWATEP HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY. One of the finest appointed summer hotels on Long island, fine beach, good boating, lathing and fishing, fine table, comfortable heds, electric lights; fireproof, low commutation; liberal treatment. MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL.

MANAGER ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THE WAYSIDE INN. NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn

Surrogates Notices.

HAAREN, ERNST A.-In pursuance of an

N PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON N PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON.

JAMES M. VARNUM, a Surrogate of the County of
New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims
against Edmord H. Sentenne, late of the County of New
York decreased to present the same, with vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting
business, at the office of Kenneson, Crain & Allen, No.
I William Street in The City of New York, on or before
the first day of October next.
Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1899.

KENNESON, CRAIN & ALLEN, G., Attorneys for Elles
T. Sentente, Administratrix,

T. Sentence. Administratrix.

IN pursuance of an order of Hon, JAMES M. VARNUM, a Surrogate of the County of New York. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ann Maria Mitchill, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with youthers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business. No. I Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 25th day of Service, next, Dated, New York, the 17th day of March, 1869.

EDWIN C. STURGES.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN. Executors, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Manhattan, City of New York.

IN pursuance of an order of Hon. JAMES M. VAINN'IM. a Surrogate of the County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ann Eliza Mitchill, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereo to the subscriber, at his place of transacting thereo to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 7 Nassau Street. In The City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September, next. Dated, New York, the 17th day of March, 1859.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
Attorneys for Executor, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Manhattan, City of New York.

IN pursuance of an order ... Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York-NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against H. Ramsdell Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next. Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899.

FRANCIS L. EAMES, Executor.

MEIER-SMITH, MARY 8,-in pursuance of MEIER-SMITH, MARY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon, James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Stuart Meier-Smith, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting husiness, at the office of White & Otheman, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of March, 1898.

Dated New York, the 23rd day of March, 1898.

EMILY STUART DU BOIS, HENRY OGDEN DU BOIS, HENRY OGDEN DU BOIS, SERSKINE N. WHITE.

HENRY OGDEN DU BOIS, ERSKINE N. WHITE, Executors WHITE & OTHEMAN,
Autorneys for Executors 31 Nassau Street, New York

IN pursuance of an order or Hon. James M. N pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York—Netice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lavinia E. Stuart, late of the County of New York, decased, to present the same with counters thereof to the caused, to present the same with counters thereof to the cuberther, at her place o. transacting business, at the office of Blandy Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1800.

FRANCES STUART BRIDGE, Executrix.

BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN.

Alterneys for Executrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. IN pursuance of an order of Hon. James M.

Vernum, a Surrogate of the County of New York—

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims
against Esther Woods, late of the County of New York,
deceased to present the same with wounders thereof to
the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the
office of Charles H. Brush. No. 30 Broad Street in the
City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1890.

JAMES E. HART.

JAMES H. TAFT.

Executors.

Summons. SUPREME COURT, New York County.-Edward T. Hunt, as Executor and Trustee under the last will and testament of Thomas Hunt, deceased, Plaintiff, vs. Frances A. Spaulding, Edward Oppenheimer, Noel teldstein and Camille Lambert, omposing the firm of Feldstein and Camille Lambert, composing the firm of Feldstein and Lambert, Jacob Egstein, Samuel Einhorn, Amaddle Antolotti, Lests Levasgi, Charles Bates and Amund Johnson, Defendants. Summons, To the alove named defendents and each of them:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this section, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff autorneys within twenty cass if for the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief formanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, June 23, 1880.

CARY & WHITRIDGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Postoffice Address and Office,
So Wall Street, New York, N. T.

To the defendants Amablie Antoliti, Louis Levasgi and Charles Bates:
The foregoing sunmons is served upon you by sublica-

Charles Bates!

The foregoing summens is served upon you by sublication pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin I. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the resenth day of July, 1800, and fined with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Chunty of New York in the County Court House in the City of New York, Horough of Manhattan, State of New York, Dated, July 10th, 1800.

CARY & WHITRUSTE.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Proposals. FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y., July 28, 1800.-Scaled proposals in triplicate for construction of Frame Stable here, will be received at Quartermaster Office until August 28, 1830, 11 A. M., and then opened. Site, plan and specifications open for inspection. I. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed Troposals for construction of Frame Stable at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., addressed H. D. TODD, Jr., Q. M.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILA MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHIL
Scaled proposals will be received at office of the United
States Mint, Philadelphia, until 12 M., Friday, August
Hith, 1890, at which time and date all proposals will be
opened, to supply the Mint, subject to the approach of the
Olivector of the Mint, with brezze one even and five cent
nickel bianks properly annealed, cleaned and miled and
nickel bianks properly annealed, the five cent planks
to be composed of seventy-day per centum of copper, and
twenty-five per centum of nickel, the bianks to be of
the proper ductility, and within the legal inference of
the proper ductility, and within the legal inference of
the proper ductility, and within the legal inference of
determined by Mint Assay. Said blanks are to be supplied at such times and in such quantities or may be
desired and those not solitable for colnage purposes to be
rejected. Sample blanks can be had on application to the
Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia. The right is
reserved to reject any and all bids. No bids will be considered unless made by manufacturers who have capacity
for making above blanks and supplying the same accordaing to the requirements of the Mint as to time and quantities. The plants and facilities of bidders are to
subject to examination and inquiry.

Proposals should be enforsed "Proposals for one-cent
and five-cent blanks," and addressed to "superintendent
United States Mint, Philadelphia," who will give any
further information desired.

A bond in the sum of \$50,000 will be required conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract, which
is to be a continuing one, subject to termination upon
either party thereto giving the other three months soited
HENRY K BOYER Superintendent.

A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune

HENRY K. BOYER. Superintendent A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office. No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of 3ist-st., until D o'clock p. m., advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz. 124 8th-ave. 5, 6, cor. 23d-st., 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st., Macv., 6th-ave. and 14th st., 142 (clumbus ave., teat Macv., 6th-ave., 144th st., 125 viz., 125 day., between 76th and 8th ave., 150 fast 47th-st., 135 3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts., 1,028 3d-ave., mag. 4ist-st., 55s 3d-ave.; 210 Bleecker-st., 325 Bleecker-st., 2008 3d-ave.; 240 East 79th-st., 1,221 3d-ave.; 2602 3d-ave.

A DVERTISEMENTS and subacriptions for The Tribene received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of 3lst-st., until 9 o'clock p. m., advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 5 o'clock p. m., via.: 254 8th-ave.